

HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

Vol. IV.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1823.

No. 159.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE
HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded. And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Whoever will procure seven subscribers and guarantee the payments, shall receive the eighth gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the postmasters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

Gentlemen of leisure, who possess a taste for literary pursuits, are invited to favour us with communications.

New Grocery Store.

THE subscribers having commenced the Grocery Business, under the firm of William H. Phillips & Co.

in the store next door to Brissall & Co. intend keeping a constant supply of articles in their line, which they will sell for cash only. They have on hand the following:

Brown Sugar, good quality,
Loaf ditto,
Prime Green Coffee,
Molasses, first chop,
Imperial and } TEAS.
Hyson
Chocolate,
Raisins,
Candies, of all kinds,
Old Jamaica,
West India and } RUM.
New England
L. P. Teneriffe,
Port, and } WINES.
Sweet Malaga
French.
Apple, and } BRANDY.
Northern
Whisky,
Whitmore's Cotton Cards, No. 10
Cotton,
Nails, assorted,
Crochery and Glass Ware,
Irish Potatoes,
Copperas,
All-pice and Pepper,
Ginger,
Bed Cords and Plow Lines,
Writing Paper,
Curry Combs,
Cheese,
Shoe Brushes,
Shaving Soap,
Candles,
Indigo,
Nutmegs,
Turkey Figs,
Almonds,
Morocco Hats,
Powder and Shot,
Newark Cider,
New-York Pippins.

They also daily expect from the north a further supply, which will make their assortment complete.

R. L. Cook,
Wm. H. Phillips.

Feb. 11. 57-5w

McDowell's Bible Questions

for sale at this office.

Jan. 29. 55-

Houses and Lots in Hillsborough, FOR SALE.

DR. O'FARRELL will sell all his houses and lots, either in the whole or singly. Prime Cider by the quart, and domestic Wine equal to any imported. Also Montanus's Hebrew Bible, and Buxtorf's Hebrew Lexicon and Grammar.

Oct. 16. 40-1f

A Good Opportunity.

THE proprietors of the OBSERVER & GAZETTE, will sell a great bargain of their Printing Establishment in Fayetteville.

From the many advantages in point of local situation, with the extensive patronage this paper now possesses, it promises to be ere long, one of the most profitable Journals printed in the state, and at the same time to afford a good field for the display of useful talent. To a man of some capital, practically acquainted with the details of a printing office, such an opportunity seldom occurs.

Further information may be obtained, by letter, addressed to James Seawell, Fayetteville, N. C.

Fayetteville, Nov. 26. 48-

JOB PRINTING,

Executed at this office with neatness and despatch.

BLANKS,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers have just received a large and elegant assortment of

GOODS,

Suitable for the present and approaching season,

which they offer on very moderate terms, for cash only.

They have also on hand a quantity of prime chewing TOBACCO.

Cain & Moore.

Jan. 23. 55-3w

Blacksmith's Shop

in this town, nearly opposite to Wm. Huntington's store, are ready to perform all such work as may be presented in that line. Their prices are the same as blacksmith's work was done for at Mr. Kirkland's shop during the last year.

Wm. Huntington & Co.

Jan. 28. 53-3w

FOR SALE.

PURSUANT to the will of John Young, deceased, late of the town of Hillsborough, I shall on Thursday the 27th of February next, expose to public sale, on a credit of one, two, and three years, part of lot No. 25 in said town, on which there is a large and commodious dwelling house, containing seven rooms and two good cellars, with a kitchen, smoke house, and an ice house on the premises. Bonds with approved securities will be required before the title is changed.

Thomas D. Watts,

Executor.

January 12. 54-1d.

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber wishes to sell one tract of land, containing

Two hundred Acres,

lying on Cain creek, also one ditto, four miles from Hillsborough, containing

One hundred Acres;

one ditto, ten miles from Hillsborough, on the stage road leading from Hillsborough to Chapel Hill, containing

One hundred and four Acres,

well watered and timbered.

Also my House and Lot in the town of Hillsborough, a good dwelling house, and all necessary out-houses. Terms will be made easy, and no doubt to suit purchasers, by applying to the subscriber.

Meredith Adams.

Dec. 14. 49-4w

Alexander, Harrison & Co.

ARE thankful for the patronage they have received since they commenced business. They still continue their

Saddle and Harness-Making

Business,

to which they have added a

Shoe Establishment.

All orders addressed to them shall be executed with strength, neatness and dispatch.

January 1. 52-1f

State of North-Carolina,

ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,

November Term, 1822.

Mann Patterson }
vs. } Original attachment.
William Bailey }

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this state: Therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks, that the defendant appear at the next term of this court, to be held on the fourth Monday of February next, at the court house in Hillsborough, and reply and plead to issue, otherwise judgment will be entered against him according to the plaintiff's demand.

Test,

John Taylor, Clerk.

Price adv. \$2 62 1/2 51-6w

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale that valuable Plantation and well known House of Entertainment where he now lives, two miles east from Hillsborough; the house is well finished and roomy, with a good kitchen, good stables, and all other necessary out-houses; with an Oil Mill, in good order, calculated to make two thousand gallons of oil per annum. The land is rich, and the plantation in good repair, with a good meadow and orchard, as well as timbered and watered, affording two excellent springs, and the situation is as healthy as any in the state. All of which will be sold on reasonable terms; or should it be desired, the house and plantation will be sold separate from the mill.

Wm. Pickett.

N. B. The subscriber continues to purchase Blax Seed at his oil mill, as usual, at eighty cents per bushel. W. P.

Orange county, 11th mo. 12. 44-1f.

JUST PUBLISHED,

and for sale at this Office, and the several stores in town,

HEARTT'S

ALMANAC

FOR

1823.

Oct. 9. 39-

Foreign Intelligence.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

New York, February 10.

The fast sailing old line ship James Cropper, capt. Marshall, arrived in the bay on Saturday evening from Liverpool. Immediately on her being announced, our news collector went down, and succeeded in boarding her about 1 o'clock yesterday morning, although there was considerable ice in the bay. He returned at 8 o'clock, bringing up the letter and paper bags. London advices to the evening of the 30th of December, and Liverpool papers to the 1st ult. inclusive, are received at the Gazette office.

The most important news is the fact of the resignation of the Duke de Montmorency, and the official note addressed by M. D. Villele who had been appointed minister for foreign affairs, *ad interim*, in the place of the Duke, (given below) to the French minister at Madrid. The London Courier of the 30th, from which we make our extracts, contains its own opinions, as well as those of several Paris editors, on the subject of these events.

The cause of the Duke's resignation may be learned from the following extract from the Paris Quotidienne of the 28th of December:

On Wednesday morning M. the Duke de Montmorency presented to the council of ministers, at which his majesty presided, the form of a note designed to be addressed to the Spanish government. This document energetically expressed the intentions of the sovereigns, members of the holy alliance, such as they were declared at the congress of Verona. The majority of the ministers having supported the note of M. de Montmorency, M. de Villele, in his turn, presented a note, the terms of which were milder, and which, having been submitted to the king, obtained the assent of his majesty.

M. the Duke Mathieu de Montmorency (who, in the deliberations of the congress had specifically engaged to cause to be presented by the French cabinet, the note exactly as it had been determined upon between the several plenipotentiaries) declared that he must, in case of modifications, solicit the king to accept his resignation. M. de Villele, who, in the event of the dispatch of the note of the Duke Mathieu de Montmorency, must have solicited his retirement, has been charged *ad interim*, by his majesty, with the ministry of foreign affairs.

The Courier holds the following language respecting the note of M. de Villele: But what, in point of fact, is this letter of Villele, if it be not the precursor of a declaration of war? We have read it with all the attention in our power; we have applied to it all the considerations which such a document is calculated to excite; and we should believe our own judgment if we were to say we can discern in it any approximation to peace, unless, indeed, Spain does, of herself, what nobody believes she will do, and what, in truth, nobody can consider her in a condition to do; that is—put down the revolutionists—rescind the constitution—and restore tranquillity in those provinces which are now torn by civil war. Either words have no meaning, or in our apprehension, the language of the French government resolves itself into this—if you do not abate the nuisance, we must. We contend that such must be the inference, because we have too high an opinion of M. de Villele himself, to believe that he would render the king and the government ridiculous by proposing an alternative, upon which he had no intention to act.

Advices have been received from Madrid to the 21st of December. The national inhabitants of Madrid, and of all Spain, are represented to be in a state of most terrible incertitude respecting pending events. "Oppressed by a sanguinary minority, they dread they shall become victims. The interval of the arrival of the liberating forces is pregnant with perils; the fury of the revolutionists may urge them to vengeance and excesses of all kinds."

A mail from Paris to Madrid and two commercial couriers had been seized by the royalists, near Madridalijos.

Eight days had only been allowed to make proposals for a new loan; and there was no great eagerness to participate in it.

The sittings of the cortes possessed no interest.

The wreck of the army of faith in Catalonia, had formed itself into guerrilla bands, and constantly harassed the troops of Mina.

M. Azarez, fiscal of the supreme council of war and marine, had been elected to Majorca.

London, Dec. 30.

Our private letters from Paris of Saturday evening mention reports of other ministerial changes. The Duke de Beluno, secretary of war, it is said, will be succeeded by M. Lauriston, minister of the king's household, and M. Blacas to have Lauriston's present place. M. Hyde de Neuville was talked of as the successor to M. Corbiere, minister of the interior.

From the Paris Moniteur of December 27:

We hasten to give to the public the first authentic document which it has been possible to communicate since the opening of the congress.

So many interests are connected with the determinations of the different cabinets on this great occasion, that it is of importance to make them known as soon as they are definitively adopted.

The president of the Council of Ministers, charged *ad interim* with the Department for Foreign Affairs, to the Count de la Garde, his Majesty's minister at Madrid.

"M. le Comte—As your political situation may be changed, in consequence of the resolutions adopted at Verona, French candour requires that you should be directed to make known the views of the government of his most christian majesty to the government of his catholic majesty."

"Since the revolution, which took place in Spain in April, 1820, France, notwithstanding the dangers which that revolution presented for her, carefully endeavored to draw close the bonds which unite the two kings, and to maintain the relations which exist between the two nations."

"But the influence under which the changes in the Spanish monarchy were brought about, has become more powerful in consequence of the very results of those changes, as it was easy to be foreseen."

"A constitution, which king Ferdinand on resuming the crown neither recognised nor accepted, was imposed on him by a military insurrection. The natural consequence of this transaction has been, that each dissatisfied Spaniard considers himself authorised to seek, by the same means, the establishment of an order of things more in harmony with his opinions and principles. The employment of force has created the right of force."

"Hence the movements of the guards at Madrid, and the appearance of armed corps in different parts of Spain. The provinces bordering on France have been chiefly the theatre of the civil war. Thus it has become necessary for France to protect herself from this state of disorder in the peninsula. The events which have occurred since the establishment of an army of observation at the Pyrenees have sufficiently justified the foresight of his majesty's government."

"Meanwhile the congress, which since last year had been looked to for deciding on the affairs of Italy, assembled at Verona."

"As an integral part of this congress, France was bound to explain herself with respect to the armaments to which she had been compelled to have recourse, and to the manner in which she might eventually employ them. The precautions of France appeared just to her allies, and the continental powers adopted the resolution of uniting with her to aid her (if there ever should be occasion) in maintaining her dignity and tranquillity."

"France would be satisfied with a resolution at once so benevolent and so honourable with respect to her; but Austria, Prussia, and Russia, judged it necessary to add to the particular act of alliance a manifestation of their sentiments."

"Diplomatic notes are for that purpose addressed by these three powers to their respective ministers at Madrid, who will communicate them to the Spanish government, and in their ulterior conduct follow the orders which they shall have received from their courts."

"For your part, M. le Comte, in giving these explanations to the cabinet of Madrid, you will declare to it that his majesty's government is intimately united with its allies in the firm resolution to repel by every means, revolutionary principles and movements; that it equally concurs with its allies in the wishes which they form that a remedy may be found by the noble Spanish nation itself, for these evils—which are of a nature to disturb the governments of Europe, and to impose on them precautions which always must be painful."

"You will, in particular, take care to make known, that the people of the peninsula, restored to tranquillity, will find in their neighbors faithful and sincere friends. You will, therefore, give to the cabinet of Madrid the assurance, that the succours of every kind which France can dispose of in favor of Spain will always be offered to her for the purpose of assuring her happiness, and increasing her prosperity; but you will at the same time declare that France will in no respect relax the preservative measures which she has adopted, while Spain continues to be torn by factions. His majesty's government will not even hesitate to recall you from Madrid, and seek guarantees in more efficacious measures, if its essential interests continue to be compromised, and if it lose the hope of an amelioration, which it takes a pleasure in expecting from the sentiments which have so long united Spaniards and Frenchmen in love for their kings and for a wise liberty."

"Such are, M. le Comte, the instructions which the king has ordered me to submit to you, at the moment in which the notes of the cabinets of Vienna, Berlin, and St. Petersburg are about to be presented to the cabinet of Madrid. These instructions will serve to make known to you the views and the determination of the French government on this momentous occurrence."

"You are authorised to communicate this dispatch, and to furnish a copy of it if it be demanded."

"Paris, Dec. 25, 1822."

London, Dec. 30.

We received by express this morning the Paris papers of Tuesday, and private letters of Thursday afternoon.

Our private letters inform us that the French funds continue to fall. They left off on Tuesday for money, at 87 1/2 5/8, and for account at 4 o'clock, at 87 1/2 3/8.

The same letters insist that nothing was decisively settled when the Duke of Wellington left Paris; not that there was any difference of opinion with respect to the interference in the affairs of Spain—but with respect to the mode and time. The Spaniards are said to have given notice that they will receive tenders for equipping 50,000 men instantly. A loan of four millions is also to be negotiated.

The Moniteur contains long details from the Spanish frontiers, in which the situation of the royalists, so far from being desperate, is represented as full of encouragement and hope. The ferocious proclamations of Torrijos and Mina, written in blood, and denouncing the punishment of death for every offence, even for being compelled to give information, however slight, have begun to disgust their own troops, who have lately deserted in considerable numbers, and gone over to the royalists. Mina has lately been defeated in an attempt to take San by storm. Romagosa let him approach within cannon shot, when he opened a tremendous fire upon him.—Five hundred of the constitutionalists were killed. The fighting continued all the 10th, and part of the 11th inst. when Mina's defeat was complete. On the 12th Romagosa made a sortie, and pursued the constitutionalists to Plas, where he seized a large convoy of provisions.

Madrid, Dec. 15.

It is stated as positive, that a treaty of alliance between Spain and Portugal, has been concluded. Eight thousand men are to enter Spain forthwith, and to be placed at the disposal of the government. It is even said, that a commercial treaty has been arranged between these two powers. The same plenipotentiary would not be charged with it, according to rumor, for it is affirmed that he is recalled to Portugal.

The cause of the Greeks.—Another brilliant achievement has been accomplished by the heroic captain Canaris, of the Greek navy, by the blowing up and entire destruction of another Turkish admiral's ship of 84 guns. Two Ottoman frigates were also driven on shore, but their crews were saved, and one brig, was captured. But this action is not the only success of the Greeks. Omar Vroni has experienced a signal defeat at Missolonghi, the consequences of which it is said, will be the liberation of Western Greece from all hostile attacks till the expiration of the winter. A letter from Trieste gives the following details:—"Eight thousand Albanians, under the command of Omar Vroni, entered Acarania, and advanced as far as Missolonghi, where Maurocordato, Normann, and other Greek chiefs, were posted in considerable force. Three Turkish ships bombarded the city from the sea. Marcos Rozzaris, with 3000 Greeks, occupied the pass of Tygos, and he was surrounded by 2600 Turks. For three days the Greeks disputed the pass, and during that time they were without food. Matters were in a state of despair, when twelve Greek ships arrived at Missolonghi on the 24 of November, having on board 3000 soldiers. The three Turkish vessels were immediately attacked and burnt, and the Greeks disembarked. United with the forces in the town, they immediately attacked the Turks, who, unable to resist, took to flight, and being pursued, several of them were drowned in the Achelous, many others were killed, and a considerable number made prisoners, only the cavalry saving themselves."

Com. Adv.

SPAIN.

We have been favoured with the personal of several letters from Tarragona, in Spain, written by an American gentleman, to his friend in this town. They afford some interesting information relative to the state of affairs in that country and we offer a few extracts:

[Essex Register.]

Tarragona, Oct. 12, 1822.

"Well, friend * * *, here I am, in the ancient city of Tarragona, once the residence of Pontius Pilate, previous to his command at Jerusalem. Tradition still points out the building in which he lived. The upper part is considerably injured, occasioned, principally, by the bombardment of the city by the French, last war.—The lower part is still so strong as to be used as a prison. I am now in Spain, that country of rich beggars (alias Monks,) and poor gentlemen; that country which for ages has had the key to those vast treasures, the mines of the new world, and still has constantly grown poor, from the very cause that one would have supposed would have enriched them.

"But a great change is gradually taking place in this country, whether it will be eventually to their advantage, or otherwise, is beyond my capacity to judge—for although I plough the deep, I do not dive far into it.

"Having nothing to communicate, that I think will be more interesting, I will give you some account of the state of this province, (Catalonia.) You will have learnt, probably, from the newspapers, of the disturbance of the peace of this country, by the existence of two parties, who hate each other with the utmost rancour. They are designated by the names of *Constitutionalists* and *Rebels*. By the Constitution, a part of the enormous revenues of the Church were taken from it; by this means, the *Constitutionalists* have made inveterate enemies of the Priests, who, working upon the minds of bigots and weak heads, persuade them, that in rebelling against this wicked form of government, which has laid its sacrilegious hands on the property of God, (as they style the church revenues) they are fighting in the cause of God. Therefore, many of these poor deluded people, principally in the interior, are led to commit depredations on the property of the constitutional party, and even to put them to death, whenever they have an opportunity. They are in a state of civil war of the most inveterate complexion; no prisoners who are taken by either party are suffered to live long. Large parties, sometimes headed by monks, armed with such weapons as they can get, traverse the vicinity of Barcelona, Tarragona, Reus, and other towns in favour of the constitution, intercepting the wine, oil, &c. coming to market, rob, and often murder the carriers—without fail, if they know them to be *Constitutionalists*. If troops are sent against them, they retreat with rapidity to the mountains, and conceal themselves until the troops retire.

"There is a pretty strong garrison at this place, and they daily expect a reinforcement, when they will scour the country, they say, and open the communication with the interior. But it appears to be a disturbance that cannot be quieted in a moment. From what I can learn I should suppose that more than three-fourths of the inhabitants of Catalonia are rebels and many of them desperate to the last degree. As an instance of their indifference to their fate, an anecdote was related to me, of five who were taken prisoners by the constitutional troops a few days since.—The commander of the party, after reproaching them for their rebellious conduct, which they heard without emotion, smoking their pipes in silence, told them he was under the necessity of making an example of them as a terror to others, and immediately ordered one of them to be unbound and shot before their faces.

"As soon as he fell, one of the remaining four, carelessly taking his pipe from his mouth, says to his companions, 'well, I suppose it will be my turn next,' resumed his pipe and smoked quietly while preparations were making for his exit. This conduct is the effect of religious enthusiasm. The priests persuade them, that, should they die in this holy cause, Heaven must be their immediate recompense. If any thing like organization takes place among them, (what are not such people capable of) they may in the end prove too mighty for their opponents."

November 14th.

Since my last, the rebels in the country have been dispersed by the regular troops, and this part of the country has become somewhat quiet again. The Constitutional party have so strong a force on foot, as to overawe those who have not declared themselves, and drive into the mountains those who have taken arms."

JUST PUBLISHED,

and for sale at this Office, and the several stores in town,

HEART'S

ALMANAC

FOR

1823.

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CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, February 7.

On motion of Mr. Edwards, of N. C. *Resolved*, That the committee on the post office and post roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of directing the mail route proposed to be established between Norfolk, in Virginia, and Tarborough and Fayetteville, in North Carolina, to pass through Murfreesborough, in the latter state.

On motion of Mr. Little, *Resolved*, That the committee on the public lands be instructed to inquire into the expediency of authorising hereafter a person other than the president to sign all patents for land.

The house then again, in committee of the whole on the state of the union, resumed the consideration of the bill for the more effectual protection of domestic manufactures—the pending motion being to strike from the bill its enacting clause.

Mr. Eustis delivered his sentiments against striking out the enacting clause of the bill, because he was favorable to most of the items of the bill, though opposed to others.

Mr. Buchanan next spoke, for something like an hour, against the motion to strike out the enacting clause of the bill, being decidedly in favor of its general principle, though opposed to so high a duty as was proposed on woollens.

On motion of Mr. Cuthbert, the committee then rose. [This gentleman has the floor for to-morrow.]

Saturday, February 8.

The following resolution, submitted by Mr. Rankin, would, from its nature, lie on the table one day, by a rule of the house:

Resolved, That the president of the United States be requested to lay before the house of representatives, at the next session of congress, the information heretofore requested by a resolution of this house, in relation to the salt springs, lead and copper mines; accompanied by such other information as he may be in possession of, or obtain, as to the probable value of each of them, and of the reservation attached to each; of the extent to which they have been worked, or are susceptible of being worked; the advantages and proximity of each to navigable waters; the origin, nature and extent, of any claims made to any of them by individuals or companies, together with any other information deemed important by him in relation to such salt springs, lead and copper mines.

The rule, however, being removed by unanimous consent, the resolve was agreed to.

The engrossed bill to revive and extend the time allowed for the redemption of lands sold for direct tax, in certain cases, was read a third time and passed.

After a slight alteration in the title of the bill, the object of which went only to strike out the words "revive and"—the bill was sent to the senate for its concurrence.

The house then again resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the union on the unfinished business of yesterday, being the bill for the more effectual protection of domestic manufactures, a motion to strike from the bill the enacting clause still pending before the committee.

Mr. Cuthbert yesterday having obtained the floor for to-day, occupied it, in a speech against the bill, upwards of an hour in length.

Mr. Woodson followed, decidedly supporting the principles of the bill. He spoke more than two hours; when,

On motion of Mr. Hardin, (who has the floor for Monday,) the committee rose.

And the house adjourned.

Monday, February 10.

Mr. Rankin, from the committee on the public lands, reported a bill amending and supplementary to the act for ascertaining claims and titles to lands in Florida, and to provide for the survey and disposal of public lands in Florida; which was read and committed to a committee of the whole on the state of the union.

Mr. Buchanan submitted the following:

Resolved, That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to inquire whether there be any, and, if any, what, crimes not now punishable by law, to which punishments ought to be affixed.

In offering this resolution, Mr. Buchanan said it had been decided that the courts of the United States had no power to punish any act, no matter how criminal in its nature, unless congress have declared it to be a crime, and annexed a punishment to its perpetration. Offences at the common law, not declared such by acts of congress, are therefore not within the range of the jurisdiction of the federal courts. Congress have annexed punishments but to a very few crimes, and those all of an aggravated nature. The consequence is, that a great variety of actions, to which a high degree of moral guilt is attached, and which are punished as crimes at the common law, and by every state in the union, may be committed with impunity on the high seas, and in any place where congress has exclusive jurisdiction. To afford an example: An assault and battery, with intent to commit murder,

may be perpetrated, either on the high seas, or in a fort, magazine, arsenal, or dockyard, belonging to the U. States; and there exists no law to punish such an offence.

This is a palpable defect in our system, which requires a remedy: and it is astonishing that none has ever yet been applied. My attention has been called to the subject by a distinguished professional gentleman now in this city. Mr. B. said he did not expect that any bill could be matured and passed into a law at the present session. If, however, the judiciary committee would take the subject into consideration, and report upon it to the house before it rises, it would call public attention to it, and ensure the passage of a bill at an early period of the next congress.

The resolution was then adopted.

On motion of Mr. Conner, of N. C. it was

Resolved, That the committee on the post office and post roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a post route from Cheraw, S. C. to Charlotte, Marganton, Ashville, Warm Springs, N. Carolina, to Newport, in Tennessee.

Mr. Mercer offered the following resolution; which, from its character, would lie one day on the table:

Resolved, That the president of the United States be requested to enter upon and to prosecute, from time to time, such negotiations with the several maritime powers of Europe and America, as he may deem expedient for the effectual abolition of the African slave trade, and its ultimate denunciation, as piracy, under the law of nations, by the consent of the civilized world.

The resolve being read, Mr. Mercer gave notice that he would, on Monday next, move to take it up for consideration.

The engrossed bill "vesting in the state of Virginia the right of the United States to all fines assessed for the non-performance of militia duty during the late war with Great Britain, within said state," was read a third time and passed, and sent to the senate for concurrence.

The house having again resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the union, Mr. Taylor, of N. Y. in the chair—

Mr. McLane moved to take up the bill making appropriations for the support of government for the year 1823; which was objected to—ayes 58, noes 79.

NEW TARIFF BILL.

The committee then, on motion of Mr. Condit, of N. J. resumed the consideration of the bill for the more effectual protection and encouragement of domestic manufactures, when

Mr. Hardin, of Ky. rose, and spoke against the principles of the bill in a speech of an hour and a half in length.

Mr. Tod followed, in a speech of about the same length, supporting the items of duty on all the articles in the bill, and maintaining its general principles.

The committee then rose;

And the house adjourned at half past four.

Tuesday, February 11.

Mr. Newton, from the committee of commerce, reported a bill to provide for sick and disabled seamen; which was read twice, and committed to a committee of the whole on the state of the union.

Mr. Plumer, from the committee on the judiciary, to which a bill from the senate "to provide for the division of the state of South Carolina into two judicial districts" was committed, reported the same without amendment; and, after the adoption of one or two amendments, the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The resolution of Mr. Cocke, yesterday submitted, calling on the president for information in relation to moneys in the hands of prize agents, was read and agreed to.

ENCOURAGEMENT OF DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

The house then again resumed, in committee of the whole on the state of the union, Mr. Tomlinson in the chair, the consideration of the proposed new tariff bill—a motion yet pending in the committee to strike from the bill the enacting clause.

Mr. McNeill, of N. C. spoke against the bill.

Mr. Hamilton, of S. C. followed on the same side.

Mr. Wright also delivered his sentiments against it.

Mr. Montgomery succeeded Mr. W. decidedly opposed to the bill.

Before Mr. M. had concluded his speech—

The committee rose—

And then the house adjourned, at 4 o'clock.

Wednesday, February 12.

Mr. White, of Vermont, submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee of ways and means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of appropriating and setting apart a moiety or portion of the avails of the annual sales of public lands for the purpose of establishing a permanent increasing fund, the interest of which, after it shall have increased to a given sum, shall be distributed for the promotion of education in the several states, according to the principles of equal right and justice.

In offering this resolution, Mr. White submitted the reasons which induced him to offer it, considering intelligence and virtue of the people, (which would be best promoted by education,) as the chief power and reliance for a just administration of government, &c. He spoke upon the subject until the time allowed to act upon the resolutions had expired, when

Mr. Chambers moved to commit the resolution to a committee of the whole house.

Mr. McCoy then moved that the resolution lie on the table; which was agreed to.

The house then again resumed, in committee of the whole on the state of the union, the unfinished business of yesterday, being the bill for the more effectual protection and encouragement of domestic manufactures—a motion to strike from the bill its enacting clause still pending before the committee.

Mr. Montgomery resumed and concluded the speech he yesterday commenced in opposition to the principles of the bill.

Mr. Reid, of Geo. spoke next, also opposed to the bill.

Mr. Crutcher next addressed the chair, likewise against the bill. When Mr. C. had finished, the question on striking out the enacting clause, was loudly called for.

Mr. Van Wyck, however, obtained the floor; but at the suggestion of Mr. Edwards, of N. C. he gave way to a motion for the committee to rise; which motion was negative—ayes 63, noes 82.

Mr. Van Wyck then proceeded in his speech, in favor of the bill.

Mr. Woodcock being in possession of the floor, and wishing also to deliver his sentiments on the subject, said he would yield it only for the purpose of taking the main question, if that was the disposition of the house.

A suggestion being then made to Mr. W. to move that the committee rise, he made a motion to that effect; and on the question to agree thereto, it was decided in the negative—ayes 46, noes 79.

The committee refusing to rise at this stage of the progress of the bill, Mr. W. went on with and concluded his speech, in support of the general principles of the bill.

Mr. Rhea renewed the motion for the committee to rise; which was again decided in the negative—ayes 55, noes 78. Mr. Rhea then commenced a speech against this bill; but, before he had concluded, Mr. Edwards, of N. C. again pressed the motion for the committee to rise; which motion was likewise lost—ayes 57, noes 81.

Mr. Rhea continued the discussion of the subject, the anxiety of the members, however, to decide the question immediately, being strongly apparent. When Mr. R. sat down, Mr. Mitchell, of S. C. rose and spoke against the bill. Before he had progressed far in his speech, Mr. J. S. Smith, of Ky. to give the gentleman an opportunity of delivering his sentiments more fully on the subject, the hour being now very late, made another motion for the committee to rise.

This motion shared a similar fate with the preceding—ayes 61, noes 70.

The committee not evincing a disposition to rise, Mr. Mitchell proceeded in his speech. When he had finished it, the question was taken on striking from the bill the enacting clause, which is equivalent to a rejection of it; and there appeared

In favor of striking it out	51
Against it	77

[The bill is yet in committee, to be gone through in detail, for the purpose of amendment.]

The committee then rose; and the house adjourned at a quarter before 10 o'clock.

Thursday, February 13.

Mr. McDuffie, of S. C. appeared today and took his seat.

A bill from the senate "to regulate the commercial intercourse between the United States and certain British colonial ports" was also read twice and committed.

The house then, on motion of Mr. McLane, resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the union.

Mr. McLane, pursuant to the notice he gave on Tuesday last, then moved that the committee do now take up the bill making appropriations for the support of government for the year 1823.

Mr. Tod asked if this motion was in order, and moved to take up the unfinished business of yesterday—the bill concerning the encouragement of domestic manufactures.

The chairman having declared that the first motion was in order, the question was taken thereon, and decided in the affirmative—ayes 73, noes 61.

The committee then proceeded to the consideration of the bill making the general appropriations for the expenditures of the civil list for the current year.

As usual a good deal of skirmishing debate took place on those passages of the bill proposing appropriations for the pay of a few clerks in the public offices, who are not appointed in pursuance of the provisions of law, but employed on the contingency of congress appropriating money for their compensation.

Mr. Cocke moved to strike out, in succession, several of these clerks;—and Mr. McLane, Mr. Lincoln, and others opposed him. The motions were generally negatived.

Mr. Trimble, of Ky. moved to amend the bill, by inserting a clause "For the repair and preservation of the Cumberland road, 25,000 dollars."

Mr. Edwards, of North Carolina, Mr. Little, Mr. Tod, and Mr. Buchanan, spoke on the propriety of introducing the proposed appropriation in this bill. An objection having been made by Mr. Tod, as to how this money should be disposed of, if appropriated:

Mr. Hardin offered the following as amendatory of the proposition of Mr. Trimble:

"That the secretary of the treasury be authorized to employ a suitable person or agent to superintend the repair of the said road."

Mr. Trimble received this as a modification of his amendment.

When Mr. Hardin and Mr. Wright had delivered their sentiments on the proposed amendment—

Mr. Buchanan accompanied his remarks on the subject with an amendment, which he proposed to Mr. Trimble's amendment.

[The amendment, of three sections in length, proposes a recession to the waters of Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Virginia, of those parts of the road which fall within their jurisdiction, on condition that they will, respectively, forever keep such portion of the road in good repair, and shall collect no more than is necessary for that purpose, and to defray the expense of collection, imposing upon them, also, the obligation of annually accounting for the tolls received, and the manner in which the tolls are expended.]

Mr. Stewart, Mr. Farrelly, and Mr. Alexander, joined in the discussion, the course of which involved the constitutional powers of congress, and the principles on which it should act in relation to the general system of internal improvements.

The committee then, on motion of Mr. Ross, of Ohio, rose—

And the house adjourned at half past 4 o'clock.

Friday, February 14

On motion of Mr. Williams of N. C. it was

Resolved, That the committee on the post office and post roads, be instructed to inquire into the expediency of regulating the post route from North Carolina, so that the mail in returning from the west to Salisbury, in said state, shall be transported by Sheriff's ford, Lincoln county, and Mrs. Stewart's, Iredell county.

On motion of Mr. Metcalf, it was

Resolved, That the committee on Indian affairs be instructed to inquire whether any, and, if any, what abuses have been committed by the late superintendent of Indian trade (col. T. L. McKenney,) in the purchase or sale of goods under the several laws formerly regulating the Indian trade; and that the committee have power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. Tod, of Penn. made a motion to discharge the committee of the whole on the state of the union, from the further consideration of the bill for the more effectual protection and encouragement of domestic manufactures.

This was a motion which was intended by the mover to bring the bill directly before the house for amendment, and eventually to obtain a question on its passage, more speedily and more certainly, than if the discussion were to be suffered to go on in committee of the whole.

The motion being, therefore, a leading one, it produced a little excitement in the house, on the part of those who are opposed to the bill in principle, and on the part of those who desire material amendments to be made in the bill. The excitement was not lessened, by a question of order having arisen of a novel and somewhat important character, which was decided by the speaker, debated, and an appeal from it indicated, though the question did not really present itself, the suggestion of it being in anticipation only of what might occur in the course of the proceedings, should the motion of Mr. Tod prevail. The bill contains one blank: the 80th rule of the house is in the following words:

"80. No motion or proposition for a tax or charge upon the people shall be discussed the day in which it is made or offered, and every such proposition shall receive its first discussion in a committee of the whole house."

The question which was raised was, whether a blank in one part of the bill (for the amount of the duty on raw wool imported) could be filled in the house, not having been debated in the committee of the whole? This question the speaker decided in the affirmative.

A good deal of conversation pro and con, took place, as well on the question of discharging the committee, as on the point of order; in which Messrs. Colden, Tod, Gorham, Edwards of N. C. Buchanan, Cambreleng, Williams of N. C. Sergeant, Bassett, Hardin, Malley, Newton, Cuthbert, and Tamm, took part.

The question on Mr. Tod's motion was decided by yeas and nays, as follows—Yeas 66, Nays 88.

So the house refused to discharge the committee of the whole, from the further consideration of the bill.

On motion of Mr. Tod, the house then resolved itself in a committee of the whole on the state of the union.

Mr. McLane obtained the floor, and

moved to take up the general appropriation bill, in the discussion of which some progress was made yesterday.

Mr. Tod intimated that it would be in order, if the committee should refuse to take up that bill, to take up the other bill (the tariff bill) which is before the same committee.

The question on Mr. M'Lane's motion prevailed, 76 to 71 votes; and the house proceeded to consider the appropriation bill—and, after making some progress, the committee rose, and the house adjourned at a quarter past four o'clock.

From Poulson's American Daily Advertiser.

The total amount of copper ore, raised in Great Britain, in 1822, was 108,061 tons—which yielded, of refined copper, 10,844 tons—(the price of standard copper was £108 15 0 sterling per ton)—the ore yielding, as an average, but 10 per cent. The coal used for the different processes of smelting and refining, amount to 400,000 tons, of which, at Swansea alone, there were used more than 200,000 tons.

We have abundance of copper ore in the United States. That found in Maryland and New Jersey, which is very rich, yielding as high as 50 per cent. was formerly exported to England to be smelted, the process not being understood here. One of the mines in Jersey, (near Bound Brook,) has lately been worked, and is understood to yield a plenty of rich ore, principally the sulphate; but the undertakers have failed in their attempt to reduce it, and have now sent to Germany for smelters. Our own state is not without this very valuable mineral, and the writer has seen specimens which, treated in the crucible, yielded 74 per cent. of the purest copper.

The salt made in England, in 1816, amounted to 10,887,000 bushels, of which 8,392,000 bushels were exported, and 702,000 bushels were used for the fisheries. The coal used in the evaporation process, &c., amounted to one million tons. The capital vested in the Northwich works alone, is 700,000. The price of Rock salt, at the Rocks, is 13 shillings sterling per ton; but, when crystallized, varies from 23 to 40 shillings per ton. The first stratum of rock salt is at the depth of 28 yards, and is but four feet thick—the second stratum is at the depth of 48 yards from the surface, and is forty feet thick. The subterranean area of the Wilton mine covers two acres, and its ceiling is twenty feet high. The intermediate strata are principally indurated clay and hard flagstone. The muriate of Soda is mixed with much clay, oxide of iron, and sulphate of lime. 330 narges are constantly employed at Northwich, in its transportation to port. The evaporation of a pan, (made of sheet lead,) takes from 8 to 10 hours, and a violent combustion is kept up under its whole area. The brine springs, (which were known to the Romans,) are generally sixty yards deep; but the rock salt was only discovered in the year 1670, during a search for coal, near Northwich.

From the foregoing, it would appear that the stratum of rock salt occurs in England, at the depth of only 84 feet from the surface—may we not then indulge a reasonable hope, that either accident, by the digging of wells, or the enterprise of our patriotic citizens, aided in their researches by the science of such men as professor Keating, will, at not a very distant period, make the Atlantic side of our state independent of foreign supplies, of this all important necessary of life; the transmontane part being so already. There seems little doubt, from analogy, that we possess this treasure on this side the Allegheny, in Pennsylvania; and boring (which is a separate profession in England,) is performed here to a great depth, at an average of 75 cents per foot. It is encouraging, that hitherto, in our country, brine springs have always been found, where the bore has persevered in going deep enough.

Bank Notes.—A specimen of letter press printing on a plan entirely new, has just made its appearance on the 5 dollar notes of the Mechanics' Bank of this city, in the motto of "Public Security Conspicuous." It does much credit to the artizan, Mr. E. Starr and Mr. E. White of this place, at whose letter foundry, and under whose direction it has been got up. It has for its object, to prevent the counterfeiting bank notes and to which purpose we understand it is solely to be applied.

From the difficulty of associating workmen of sufficient talents in the several arts of die sinking, type founding, and letter press printing, we are led to believe that it will throw greater obstacles in the way of counterfeiters than they have before met with, and which we cannot but hope may prove insurmountable. Copperplate having a marked difference in its appearance from letter press printing, not only on the face, but particularly on the back of the bill, we see no way that a tolerable imitation of this could be produced without the aid of an experienced type founder. And as the art is confined to six or eight persons only in the U. S. work done for this purpose, would soon be traced to its source, should any one engaged in the business be found weak

enough to hazard the reputation of his establishment by lending it to so base a purpose.

N. Y. Com. Adv.

THE FLORIDAS.

We have obtained for publication, says the Boston Patriot, the following letter from a gentleman at St. Augustine, addressed to the collector of this port.

St. Augustine, Dec. 27.

"Sir—I send to you by the way of Charleston, a small bundle of Sugar Cane, the growth of the present year, from Mr. Dexter's place, called Volusia, on the St. Johns. They are represented to me to be a fair specimen of seventeen acres. The seed was obtained from Georgia, said to be of rather an inferior quality, and planted late in the season, nearly two months later than was intended; and Mr. Dexter says they have shrunk considerably since they were cut. The specimens of cane, which I have seen from plantations near the coast on Mosquito Nor h Lagoon, are, I think, finer than those I send you. Be this as it may; the canes from Volusia speak for themselves, and will, I think, put at rest any doubts, if any existed, as to the adaptation of this territory to the cultivation of sugar. I make no apology for sending to you, unasked, this sample of our products, because I know the interest you feel in the improvement of our great and growing country. I sent some time since, according to your request, some acorns of the Live Oak, but I cannot believe they will vegetate in your climate.

"The anticipations of the soil of Florida was certainly much greater than its worth appears to be in actual possession. But its climate, so far as I am enabled to judge, is both in summer and winter, decidedly preferable to that of any state in the Union. During the summer we had no heat above 90°—and hitherto we have had no frost. Our most sensitive plants, the palma christi, and sweet potato vine, are yet untouched. At this moment, 10 o'clock, P. M. without fire in the room and the door open, the mercury in my thermometer stands at 70.

"Sitting aside exaggerated expectations and disappointed hopes, the result of fourteen months cool and disinterested observation is, that Florida is destined to become one of the most important states of the Union. All her lands will produce cotton and fruit; and many of them sugar.

"Gen. H. A. S. DEARBORN."

Poisonous nature of Lead.—It is no less remarkable than alarming, that since the lamented death of Mrs. Long, mentioned in this paper two weeks ago, from the poison of white lead—in two other families, in this vicinity, has severe and dangerous sickness ensued from eating apple sauce which had been kept in earthen pots. It appears that the acid had decomposed the lead with which the interior of the pots was covered, and that the particles had become diffused through the apple sauce. The family of a Mr. Wheeler, in this town, and that of a Mr. Oughterson, at Hooksett, are now labouring under severe illness from this cause. When it is considered that this ingredient comes in contact with what is eaten and drank in almost every family, it behoves all to be on their guard against the deleterious effects of a poison, which might not have been discovered, had not the late afflicting event transpired to warn all of the danger. New Hampshire Pat.

Napoleon's Mother.—The following is an extract from a private letter, dated Rome, Oct. 12. "Well it may be said we live in extraordinary times. Who would have thought, 30 years ago, that the wife of an humble citizen of Ajaccio, and who afterwards lived in straitened circumstances in the city of Marseilles, should breathe her last, in 1822, in one of the most princely palaces of this city; publishing her last will and testament to the world with a pomp and eclat that is not often seen in individuals of the most exalted station? Such is the fact, however, as applicable to Madame Letitia Bonaparte. Her chief heir is her grandson, the young Napoleon, who, it is said, will ultimately receive an immense fortune.—To her eight children now living, viz: Joseph Bonaparte, Lucien, Louis, Jerome, Eliza, Pauline, Caroline, and Hortensia, she bequeathes to each and every one the sum of 150,000 scudi (37,000 sterling), making in the whole three hundred thousand pounds! The four daughters of Lucien are to have each a marriage portion of 25,000 scudi. And to her brother Cardinal Fesche, who already rolls in wealth, she bequeathes a superb palace, filled with the most splendid furniture and rarities of every sort."

Sparrows.—It has been ascertained, as nearly as such things can be, that a pair of sparrows destroy in one week, 3360 caterpillars. We did not know before, but we should always remember, the obligations we owe these little favorites of Heaven.—Ch. Courier.

A letter from Dover states, that the legislature of Delaware has passed a resolution appropriating \$25,000 for the use of the Chesapeake and Delaware canal company.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, February 26.

Appointments by the President of the U. States.—Langdon Cheves, of Pennsylvania, commissioner, on the part of the United States, under the first article of the convention of 12th July, 1822, with Great Britain, Henry Seawell, of North Carolina, arbitrator, on the part of the U. States under the same convention.

Melancholy Accident.—A young man, named H. Williams, of Franklin county, inviding a race for a quart of brandy a few days ago, was thrown from his horse and killed on the spot. This is said to be the eighth accident of this kind that has happened in that county within fifteen years.

A late New-Orleans paper says, "a rumor has been several days in circulation here, that the British are about embarking seven black regiments from their islands in the West Indies, in order to take possession of such parts of the island of Cuba, as have become notorious for piracy."

A resolution to abolish imprisonment for debt has passed the senate of Ohio.

The last Wilmington Watchman says, "Of the persons wounded by the explosion of Mr. Garasche's Powder Mills on Thursday last, only one survives. The whole number of deaths occasioned by that event is twelve."

It is said that Tobacco is raised in considerable quantities in Upper Canada.

Prince Paul, of Wirtemburgh, has arrived at New Orleans, and intends to make the tour of this country. He is the first personage of his rank, who, without being forced by political circumstances, has come to this country for the purpose of obtaining correct information, and increasing his knowledge.

A letter to the editor of the Trenton True American, dated Washington, Jan. 30, says.—"An event happened last evening, in Dr. Lawrie's church during divine service, which is calculated to remind us of the uncertainty of life, and the suddenness with which we are liable every moment to be called hence from time to eternity. Mr. Frey, the converted Jew, was preaching there, when col. Thomas Bowie, of Bladensburg, was seized with something like an apoplectic fit, and expired, in the church, in a few moments, before they could convey him out!"

Baltimore, Feb. 8.

Yesterday morning a man by the name of Thomas Langwell, who resided about 3 miles from this city, on the Washington road, in a fit of passion, set fire to his house and it was burnt to the ground. His poor and unfortunate son, who is before us, about 15 years of age, was picked up by the generous passengers in the Washington stage, which happened to pass by during the burning of the house. This boy informs us, that his father is in the habit of intoxication, and that he beat his wife just before he set the house on fire. Particulars of a similar purport were reported at the stage office by the passengers, and as our worthy and active police officer, Mr. Noah Fowler, was just passing, he heard the tale, and in a few moments afterwards he had secured the unfeeling culprit who it was known had made his way to this city, and whom he lodged safely in our jail.

The seventeenth congress, although it embraces a very considerable share of the practical talent and legislative wisdom of the country, does not contain many members possessing that brilliancy of intellect, those commanding powers of argument or oratory, even those eccentricities of character, upon which a moral painter can seize to give life and animation to his pictures. Most of them are men of plain sense, respectable both in talents and acquirements, moderate and practical in their views, well versed in legislation, and every way qualified for the duties assigned them, but not eminent for the display of parliamentary powers. In short they are rather men of business, than profound statesmen or distinguished orators. To the greater part of them, the reverse of Salust's description of Cataline's powers will apply; and they may be said to possess sapientia satis, parum eloquentia—enough of wisdom but little of eloquence. The republic is therefore safe in their hands, as it respects the danger of being led astray by aspiring ambition, the fascinations of genius, or the overwhelming powers of oratory. I know of no man in either house, who could

carry with him what general Rout used to call "a corporal's guard," by the mere ascendancy of his talents and influence. Mr. Lowndes was such a man; but Mr. Lowndes is no more, and he has not left a successor to his persuasive powers.

N. Y. Statesman.

A serious accident occurred lately in Baltimore to Mr. Henry Price, druggist, in Baltimore street. While putting up some cases of fulminating powder, an explosion took place, which shattered his hand in so shocking a manner as to render amputation necessary. In his face and body he was likewise much injured.

DIED.

On the 18th inst. near Haywood, in Chatham county, Maj. JOSEPH MINTER, at an advanced age. He has left a wife and a large family of children to mourn the loss of an affectionate husband and indulgent parent.

[BY REQUEST.]

From the Knoxville Register.

Departed this life at Samuel Esbridge's, Esquire, in Roane county, Mr. FRANCIS CHILD, in the 31st year of his age. His funeral ceremonies were performed on the succeeding day, attended by the Masons of the Kingston Union Lodge, No. 38. An appropriate sermon was delivered by the Rev. Richard Richard—after which, the interment of his remains were consummated in the order, and according to the ancient custom of the fraternity. Mr. Child has left a wife and an infant son to deplore their loss. He fell a victim to that disease which commonly baffles all medicine and medical skill, the consumption. Mr. Child was on a journey removing himself and family from Orange county, N. Carolina, near Hillsborough, (where he had resided for some time) to West Tennessee.

From the information we had of his character in private life, he was a worthy and respectable citizen; he had been for a number of years a respectable member of that fraternity antiently called York Masons; he was initiated at the Eagle Lodge, No. 71, and there continued as a member until his removal; during which time he had taken several degrees, and as we fondly hope, was enabled by the divine mysteries of the order, to see that light which beams from the God of light, and enables all true Masons to behold that glorious temple on high of which all who do their divine Master's will are to become polished stones fitted for the building by the hands of our divine Master builder, who is the grand architect of the universe the maker and governor of all things.

We mourn the loss of Mr. Child as a citizen, as a stranger, a friend and brother; but his race is run, and the Lord has served his righteous will with him here on earth; the vital spark is extinguished and his sun of life has gone down; his immortal spirit has forsaken its tenement of clay and winged its flight to another dwelling, never, no, never to be forsaken.

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER.

	9 o'clk.	12 o'clk.	3 o'clk.
February 19	55	45	49
20	45	60	64
21	48	61	66
22	61	71	74
23	46	58	60
24	41	45	47
25	59	51	53

Land for Sale.

By virtue of a deed of trust, executed to the subscriber by John G. Coe, to secure the payment of a sum of money therein mentioned, I shall proceed to sell, on Tuesday the second day of Orange county Superior Court, at the Market House in Hillsborough, on a credit of twelve months, or bank accommodation, to suit the purchaser, one moiety of a tract of land on the waters of Stinking Quarter creek, in Orange county, adjoining the lands of William Sharp, and others, and late the property of John Sharp.

James Webb, Trustee.

Hillsborough, Feb. 20. 59—3w

OFFICIAL LIST

Of the NINTH DAY'S DRAWING of the HILLSBOROUGH

MASONIC LOTTERY.

Now drawing under the superintendence of the Managers.

Those numbers without any prize affixed, are blanks.

No. 4645, being the first drawn, is entitled to the capital prize of 2000 dollars, agreeably to the scheme.—And No. 227, being the last drawn number, is entitled to a prize of \$100.

4645	2766	4842	4365
1338	2424	4705	2815
2628	3835	1956	75
42	3467	196	4992
3834	93	1731	3025
4709	959	4606	1491
114	4787	1694	1332
3831	2944	4932	3204
3471	2583	1885	773
1299	1952	1565	1567
1531	3593	2427	1235
4477	1406	3853	761
963	136	1501	3217
2854	1876	113	1835
497	1239	4197	611
4462	2249	2487	703
1919	4338	2887	3313
3849	628	663	5367

1646	1113	2749	4636
538	4165	1831	4644
2337	3697	1281	3701
1990	4024	2328	4317
3863	200	667	1387
3337	1105	4138	3686
2446	497	2034	4693
1324	571	2238	1992
551	939	3349	361
3167	3998	4141	3506
3007	2698	5176	3315
3583	4856	19	3
670	4310	308	2389
3006	1194	4833	2258
3473	4439	1838	561
2473	2987	1809	255
3544	1521	1586	664
1323	1813	3702	914
90	3156	407	2470
583	2361	4157	2326
4679	1005	276	3687
3824	2357	25	4927
3870	4866	1730	1312
3421	3565	1965	1507
1257	3949	2734	4073
765	4161	1745	35
1485	2099	4756	4769
2165	4232	132	3744
2049	1520	4695	3270
3641	865	2319	65
793	734	2218	2428
4159	1649	635	679
2031	2151	1149	3950
1464	3516	4205	2232
3054	3305	4413	2158
4020	4851	1356	240
3586	575	2918	218
1118	1247	2893	1674
4721	2160	755	2619
4826	2134	3833	99
4621	3063	1449	3533
1761	488	722	256
2409	4690	958	39
1637	2073	1202	12
912	3877	4430	1272
4285	3200	2103	1216
2178	4480	4160	245
1459	1042	590	487
4170	595	3951	4592
10	2448	1273	1902
567	2524	1089	3514
3322	2834	506	3319
1857	3427	2477	2421
1503	1380	2483	1248
1909	139	2920	4915
574	605	4298	725
1095	1791	433	1971
4788	1108	3134	1230
3939	864	2050	3032
2194	3477	158	3419
1515	3459	1476	3392
3889	2761	1645	541
2602	2859	1303	3709
1993	23	1363	840
4926	4343	1259	646
2737	4438	317	830
4345	1115	4793	1759
2431	3097	3399	3528
1274	4244	1873	425
3239	2518	688	118
852	613	3414	1069
637	1750	2402	4563
2344	2801	3674	587
1737	2527	94	1055
2577	188	2586	2559
3947	1128	4070	1818
1871	947	1500	839
1279	445	3513	4772
3897	1833	2670	998
3468	1678	3293	2107
3249	2941	770	893
2263	2453	2299	329
3470	4342	3490	1557
3088	4414	1225	1048
2410	1185	1738	816
1733	1600	1533	621
4308	547	3040	4210
1736	4997	2713	4986
1212	4003	318	1754
3498	2922	1968	2441
1947	4126	1433	4207
945	2686	2675	4867
1362	2666	2024	2099
714	4238	189	4199
2593	3890	4064	4568
2494	2482	554	2876
2268	1032	799	1017
58	1658	2350	2322
859	1056	1394	1795
1459	3328	2267	647
3465	1030	3936	1140
2657	575	2215	4242
849	2253	4151	1192
4153	1608	1949	4685
1345	110	1955	1688
936	246	1927	4869
2211	208	3965	227

The Tenth and Last Day's Drawing will take place on Monday the 3d of March next.

The Managers.

February 24.

Lost or Mislead.

A NOTE of hand for six dollars, drawn by William Cumming in favour of Samuel Craig of Polly, and signed over by said Craig to William N. Pratt & Co; which note became due the 22d of December, 1818. All persons are therefore hereby forewarned trading for the same. The note was given into my hands for collection, and it probably may be in the possession of some justice in Hillsborough; should this be the case, it is requested that it may be returned to the subscriber.

Joseph Allison.

Feb. 13. 58—3w

THE subscriber having established himself in the town of Hillsborough, opposite the Union Hotel, intends carrying on the

Chair and Gig Making

Business.

All articles in his line will be made in the best manner and warranted, and sold on the most liberal terms, for cash or country produce.

David Murden.

January 21. 58—

From the Lexington Advertiser.

ANTICIPATION.

The short lived comforts nature gives,
Seems made but to deceive us,
For, though they yield a transient joy,
We're wretched when they leave us.
Thus swiftly joy and woe succeed,
With true and certain measure,
What gives us sorrow when 'tis past,
In prospect was our pleasure.

The present scarce a thought employs,
Or with one good supplies us—
'Tis perfect happiness we seek,
This always she denies us.

With her we never are content,
But future pleasure viewing;
And though 'tis nothing when possess'd,
'Tis something whilst pursuing.

The future ev'ry wish employs,
Keeps hope in constant action;
Of this deprived, we soon should be
Unhappy to distraction.

We think the future stored with bliss,
And all that can delight us;
And view her stand with open arms,
To welcome and invite us.

On her we trust, on her we live,
Nor let the present bless us;
But when the future does arrive
'Twill equally distress us.

THE ROSE—A SIMILE.

The Rose—the sweetly blooming Rose,
Bred from the tree 'tis torn,
Is like the charm which beauty shows
In life's exulting morn.

But oh! how soon its sweets are gone,
How soon it withering dies!
So when the eye of life comes on,
Sweet beauty fades and dies.

Then since the fairest form that's made,
Soon withering we shall find,
Let each possess what he'er can fade,
The Beauty of the Mind.

The funeral eulogium pronounced by Marshall BERTAND at the grave of NAPOLEON, which we this day present to our readers, was received in this town from France, in pamphlet form, and was translated by a friend for our paper. The greatness of the subject of this address, the character and situation of the orator, as well as the merits of the performance itself, render it extremely interesting. [Salem paper.]

FUNERAL EULOGY

Pronounced at St. Helena over the tomb of NAPOLEON, May 9, 1821, by Marshall BERTAND.

The most extraordinary man, the most exalted genius, that ever appeared on the theatre of the world, is no more! The mortal remains of the conqueror of Europe, for fifteen years the dictator of its laws, humbly repose at the door of a cottage. On the most terrific rock of the shores of Africa, far from the beautiful country to which he owed his prosperity and glory, Napoleon the greatest captain of ancient or modern times, and recently the most powerful monarch of the earth, has breathed his last. The parched earth that covers his ashes cannot be watered by the tears of his son. His friends are unable to strew flowers upon the tomb of him to whom they owed all their greatness, and our tears alone [taking the hands of Montholon and Marchand] are perhaps the only ones which Frenchmen will shed over his grave. Who is this outlaw, who thus expires in the prime of life, in barbarous exile? Who? It is the saviour and legislator of France—the restorer of monarchies shaken, of religion desolate, and the social compact dissolved. It is the hero of Lodi, of Arcola, of the Pyramids, of Marengo, of Austerlitz, of Jena, of Wagram. It is the generous conqueror of the Austrians, of the Prussians, of the Russians, and of a hundred other nations, who have never ceased to admire him. It is, in fine, the same Napoleon from whom all the sovereigns of Europe have sued for friendship and alliance!

Let us take a rapid glance at his immortal career. We see every where the intrepid soldier, the consummate general, the firm and enlightened statesman. Whether his fortune be good or bad, we find him always above it. Hardly emerged from youth, Napoleon, yet a simple officer of artillery, commenced his career in arms, under the walls of Toulon. He astonished his superiors by the rectitude of his judgment, and by the able dispositions he gave to his batteries. He routed from that important place, those enemies, masters of the sea, who had held it by treachery. Napoleon powerfully contributed to the success of the siege, and gave a presage of what he would one day be. Soon afterwards, at the head of the army of Italy, he made his debut, by beating the Austrians

at Montenapote, and by putting them to flight, wherever he met them.—It was in vain that they entrenched themselves at the bridge of Lodi! The young hero, surrounded by the standards of liberty, which even the Austrian thunders seemed to respect, forced that terrible passage at the head of the grenadiers of the Republic, and for the fifth time, in less than one month, put to route the imperial troops. Ten other battles gained immediately after, by the young Napoleon, rendered France completely mistress of Italy, and that fine country received a new organization under the protection of her deliverers.

The genius of Napoleon developed itself in this glorious campaign. He is already more than a disciplined and fortunate general at the age of twenty-six, he is the first captain of the age, the regenerator of Italy, and revered by her people as the greatest of men.

A foreign shore immediately after received him and his brave companions in arms. He became the conqueror of Egypt, to wrest that fertile country from the dominion of the Mamelukes, destroy the English East India commerce, and open a new route to the industry of France. Europe and Asia were leagued against him. The Turks became the allies of England, to prosecute that portentous expedition. Less than one month, nevertheless, was sufficient for the genius of Napoleon to subdue Egypt and Syria. A handful of French soldiers re-seized the pyramids, and the bands of astonished Aboukir witnessed their valour and that of their leader.

But while Napoleon and his immortal demi-bogades beat the Turks and English, the Mamelukes and Arabs, France was distracted by internal factions. Austria took advantage of the favourable moment to recommence the war. Italy was again invaded by the imperial troops, and even the frontiers of France were menaced. No sooner did Napoleon hear of the misfortunes of his country than he quitted Egypt, penetrated the fleets of England, and arrived in France, where he was received as her deliverer. A few days only were necessary to dethrone anarchy and to establish a firmer government, of which the people declared him the head. Honored with the title of first consul of the French republic, Napoleon collected in haste some divisions of young conscripts, traversed the Alps amid snow and precipices, and darted with the rapidity of an eagle upon a victorious army, intoxicated with success. He attacked them and gave them battle in the field of Marengo. It was at Marengo that the first consul displayed all the tactics of a great captain, repairing thereby ten times the losses which the superior numbers of his enemy cost his army, and it was only by preserving the greatest sang-froid, and the most profound unconcern, that he wrested victory from the Austrians, and changed their success into a complete defeat. Italy a second time delivered, and a most glorious peace for France, were the exalted trophies of that memorable battle. Having no more wars to sustain upon the continent, Napoleon occupied himself incessantly with the interior organization of France; established order in the finances, abolished all the abuses which existed in the administrations, and digested those immortal codes of law on which he founded the happiness of the people.

France, grateful for such signal blessings, decreed him the title of emperor. It was then that the French Eagles incessantly pressing the British Lion, would have reduced him to the last shift, if the corrupting gold of England had not averted the mortal stroke, by instigating in the North a new war against France. It was here that commenced those glorious campaigns of Germany, of Prussia and of Poland, that shed such lustre on the soldiers of France. A few months were sufficient for the emperor to annihilate armies which his enemies had formed with the utmost difficulty and to invade their states and capitals. The fields of Austerlitz, of Jena, of Eylau, of Friedland, of Ratesbon, of Essling, of Wagram will be eternally celebrated in the lares of France. In less than three years the French armies, always conducted by Napoleon, twice conquered Austria, invaded Prussia, and halted only on the confines of Poland. Never was the military glory of France at a higher pitch.—Never had any people more confidence in their sovereign. He seemed to be the man destined for them by Heaven. He held in chains, for fifteen years, the fickleness of fortune. He had learnt how to com-

mand her. Under his reign, each year was more and more prolific in great and glorious events; which in other times, ages would hardly have accomplished. He always knew how to excite admiration anew, when exhausted by a long series of prodigies.

The great destroyer, war, seemed to give new life to France. The genius of Napoleon was not confined to the field of battle. At Vienna, at Berlin, at Tilsit, he established those immense works which alone would have been the glory of any other monarch.

The perfect tranquility which France enjoyed, caused her interior commerce to flourish; the banks of the Seine became the country of the sciences and the fine arts; agriculture doubled its products. On all sides new ports, new roads, new canals, rendered communication more easy, and exchanges more active. Industry reached such a degree of perfection, that in no branches did there remain a rival nation. The finances were in the most prosperous condition, for the subjugated people showered upon us subsidies. Misery no longer weighed down the people. All breathed happiness and content. An hundred monuments attest the glory of France, and the grandeur of the hero who governed her.

Such was the state of this vast empire during nearly fifteen years. It is in vain that some seek to represent her as having always been plunged in misfortunes and troubles.—Never was France greater, richer, happier, than during this memorable period.

But Napoleon, great as he was, was not a man. He was not perfect. He committed serious faults, and fortune became untrue to him. The elements leagued with his enemies, and the plains of Muscovie became the tomb of the finest and most intrepid army that ever existed. Napoleon, astonished, measured the extent of his losses, and without stopping to deplore, he hastened to repair them. In a short time he appeared again formidable. The fields of Lutzen and Bautzen saw him again a conqueror, and full of confidence. Fatal confidence, which permitted him not to foresee that his allies would abandon him, when abandoned by fortune! And how could he imagine that princes, to whom he had given kingdoms, forgetting his favors, would have turned traitors!

The fatal battles of Leipsick were the result of that disastrous desertion * * * He found only enemies, where he had stationed friends!

Forced to become the defender of the French territory, with the wreck of his army, he astonished and terrified twenty times his innumerable enemies. It was in that grand but unfortunate campaign, that Napoleon displayed all his science, and his inexhaustible activity. Each day victorious in combat, he devoted each night in preparations to engage the following day upon some other point.—Quadrupling his forces by his masterly manœuvres, he presented on all sides his old soldiers, and amongst them all, he shewed himself. Harassing incessantly armies always complete, defeating them at Champ Aubert, at Montmirail, at Montereau, the result of that admirable campaign would have been fatal to the allies, if Paris had not been so precipitately surrendered.

The enemies of Napoleon, masters of a part of France, and encamped in his capital, yet dreaded him. The French whom they thought they well knew, appeared to them too formidable under such a head. Henceforth they saw no security. They exacted the abdication of the emperor. Napoleon believing that the happiness of France demanded this great sacrifice on his part, signed his abdication and his exile with less repugnance than he would have signed a dishonorable peace.

A few tried friends, and some old generals followed him to the rocks of the Island of Elba. There they admired the composure and resignation of him whose name alone was yet of immense weight in the politics of Europe. Napoleon watched over that Europe to which his abdication should have secured tranquility. He judged, by the operations of the congress of Vienna, that that tranquility was illusory.—He saw France divided, and about to become a prey to her own children. He trembled for her. He believed that his return would prevent the miseries which he foresaw, and, without calculating dangers, he landed at the very place which had received him on his return from Egypt. There can be no doubt that the opinion of the French was still favourable towards him, for he encountered no obstacle

in the execution of the most gigantic project ever conceived by men. In twenty days, the exile of the Island of Elba completely traversed France, followed by a single battalion; and the 20th of March witnessed his elevation to a throne erected by himself. Never did a dethroned sovereign repossess himself of the reins of government in a manner so astonishing.

But Napoleon had accomplished all this, without the permission of the congress of Vienna. The powerful monarchs and able diplomatists assembled in that city, could not witness such an outrage, without indignation against him who was guilty of it. They set up the outcry of usurpation, and their innumerable bayonets were directed anew against Napoleon.

Elated with his new success, and recalling those who had served him in leading the French, Napoleon believed that he could force his enemies to attend to themselves, and not to interfere with the internal affairs of France. He believed himself able to sustain a contest thus unequal. He made the most desirable dispositions, and in two months the French army was trebled. Impatient to engage those who rejected every proposition for peace, he put his forces in motion to attack two united armies, one of which almost outnumbered his own. He obtained in the onset brilliant advantages. One successful battle more would have changed the fate of Europe. But Waterloo came to destroy his projects and his hopes. Napoleon, unable to meet death in that fatal battle, bid adieu for ever to that France, which to him was so dear, and terminated his political life by confiding himself to the generosity of his enemies. [Here Sir Hudson Lowe covered his face with his handkerchief.]

Such has been the short but astonishing career of Napoleon! What military name; what statesman's glory, ancient or modern, has resounded with an éclat so resplendent? Transport ourselves into futurity, view this hero as posterity will one day view him, and his greatness appears scarcely less than fabulous—they will hardly be made to believe that a single man could, in so short a time, gain two hundred battles, conquer a hundred nations, change the form of thirty states, unite Italy into a single kingdom, give to his subjects the wisest laws, open a hundred new roads, and as many ports, build an hundred admirable monuments. Fortunately these codes, these roads, these ports and these monuments remain.

Having thus hastily sketched the life of the warrior and the statesman, permit me to notice the private man.

Napoleon, forever engaged, and applying himself incessantly, was not therefore the less affable or agreeable in private life. An excellent son, and a good brother, a tender husband, an affectionate father, he divided his good fortune with all his family. He never forgot those he considered his friends, and rarely those who had devoted themselves to France. He was great and magnificent in his rewards. Nevertheless, he never permitted the treasures of the state to be lavished by courtiers.

Long habituated to command fortune, his great soul was yet disciplined to reverses.—Treated as the greatest of criminals, and the worst of men, by those to whom he voluntarily delivered himself—deprived of the wife of his bosom, and his only child—he saw torn from him, from time to time, the small number of his friends who had been permitted to accompany him to St. Helena. [Here Sir Hudson Lowe showed some signs of remorse, and again concealed his face.] Having no communication whatever with Europe, seeing himself almost blotted from creation, Napoleon had courage to sustain all his miseries—his soul seemed to be always firmer, always greater.—Attacked at last with the malady which was to carry him to the tomb, he saw the approach of death, with a resignation and stoicism of which he only was capable. His sufferings drew from him not one complaint—not a single sigh. France and his son filled his whole soul. He talked of them incessantly, until destiny severed the thread of life. He lived a hero: he died a martyr.

Ancient Rome would have erected a Pantheon expressly to contain his ashes—and we—we are obliged to deposit them at threshold of a cabin!

Would that the tears and tender remembrance of his friends could assuage at least, the injustice and hatred of his enemies!

It is a certain sign of an ill heart, to be inclined to defamation.

DAVID GRAY.

The following short account of the life of David Gray, the supposed *Harvey Birch* of Mr. Cooper's "Sey," is from a Boston paper.

"David Gray was born in Lenox, Mass.; served under col. Allen at Ticonderoga in 1775, on which occasion he received a small present from colonel Allen on account of the gallantry he had manifested; was, in different regiments, actively engaged in service till 1777, when he entered the first regiment of Massachusetts, commanded by colonel Vose. He continued in this regiment three years; and it was for this service that the house of representatives, on the occasion above mentioned, allowed him his full pay. On the second January 1780, he was transferred, by superior orders, to the quarter master's department; and it is at this time that his uncommon adventures began. On account of the intelligence he displayed in detecting a line of Tories and loyalists, which extended from Canada to New-York, he was made known to gen. Washington, and employed by him, in secret service. For this purpose he was furnished with a pass, authorizing the bearer to pass all lines and outposts whatever of the American army; and also with a captain's commission. Gray went to Connecticut and Long Island; was introduced, as a trusty and useful person, to colonel Robinson, at that time at the head of a body of loyalists, known by the name of the American Legion; and was employed by him to carry letters to loyalists in New York, Vermont, New-Hampshire and Connecticut. Gray first delivered these letters to the commander in chief of the American army, and then, by his direction, he carried them to their proper addresses. He was employed a year in this kind of service. He was afterwards employed by general Clinton, and was sent by him to Canada, with despatches, upon which occasion he made himself very useful to the American commander. He continued in this capacity of a double spy, assuming various disguises and adopting various expedients, both to conceal his American pass and the despatches which he occasionally carried from both parties, till September, 1781, when he was sent to New London, in Connecticut, to inform colonel Ledyard that, if the wind was favourable, Arnold would attempt to land there the next morning. Arnold accordingly appeared, and the fort in which Gray was stationed having been taken by the British, he had just time to escape, leaving his papers in the hands of the American commanding officer. This was the end of his services as a spy. At the disbanding of the army he settled and married in Pennsylvania, and has lived there and in Vermont to the present time."

THE SHAKERS.

Amidst all the singularities of the Shakers, they have some rules which it would be well for people of all denominations to adopt: "It is contrary to order, or the gift, as they call it, (says professor Silliman, in his Tour,) to leave any bars down, or gates open; or leave any thing they use out of its proper place; consequently they seldom have any thing lost. It is according to the gift, or order, for all to endeavour to keep all things in order; indolence and carelessness, they say, are directly opposite to the gospel and order of God; cleanliness in every respect is strongly enforced—it is contrary to order even to spit on the floor. A dirty, careless, slovenly, or indolent person, they say, cannot travel in the way to God; or be religious. It is contrary to order to talk loud, to shut doors hard, to rap at a door for admittance, or to make a noise in any respect; even when walking the floor, they must be careful not to make a noise with their feet. They go to bed at nine or ten o'clock, and rise at four or five. Every man and woman must be employed, and work steadily and moderately.—Trifling as these rules may appear, their adoption would have a very important effect upon any household or community. True American.

Two old bachelors meeting after a long separation, and each finding that the other continued in a state of "single blessedness," one exclaimed, "Well, I am sorry for your forlorn condition!" "And I," replied his friend, "am equally sorry for yours." "Then, (rejoined the first,) we are a couple of sorry fellows!"

Every person should obtain, if possible, a disposition to be pleased.